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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-99 — JULY 15, 1951

Industry Employment Up Slightly Over a Year Ago

Industrial employment in Montana is estimated to have increased by 2,600 workers from May 15 to June 15, while the increase over June of 1950 is a scant 300, according to compilations made by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Period of Lush Gains Ending

The period of lush gains over the same month a year before seems to be approaching a new phase. From last June to January the margin of increase was on an upward trend, advancing from 2,600 to its peak plurality of 11,500. In February the decline in this margin started, continued month by month until now it has shrunk to 300. Availability of manpower may be a factor, the withdrawal of men for the armed forces having definitely shortened the supply.

Transportation a Big Factor

Breakdown of the estimates into major industrial divisions and sub-divisions shows the principal gain to have been in transportation and utilities, with railroads employing 800 more than a year ago, bus and airlines 100 more, while light, power, communication and other utilities gained 500. The influence of contract construction in the upward trend is only moderate, 500, virtually all of which is due to an 800 advance in employment on dams and highways. This in turn is partly offset by decline of 400 in employment on buildings and residences.

Military Situation Has Effect

The transportation and utility increase over the year ago figure may be attributed to increased traffic resulting from the Korean situation and increased tempo of military production; while the construction program appears to have come close to its peak a year ago and is probably rounding off during this summer. The two main projects, Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry dams, have several more seasons of building ahead, but show little indication of using more manpower than at present.

More Workers in Auto Repair

Minor gains are shown in finance, service, and government, over June of 1950. The finance group includes insurance and real estate and is continuing a long-time upward trend. Services are influenced upward 100 in hotels and rooming houses, downward by employment in personal services, and upward again by 300 in auto repair shops, hand trades, amusements and recreation. Mechanical repair is employing more workers in conserving existing equipment.

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JUNE MAKES FURTHER INROADS UPON LABOR SUPPLY IN STATE; SHORTAGES EXPECTED

Nearly full employment was reported from many of Montana's principal labor markets for the closing week of June, with a prospect of increased demands to staff new projects and to expand existing crews during July and August. Numerically the labor reserve represented in active jobseekers in local offices of the employment service was nearly equal to that of late May, but a large proportion of the 4,240 available consisted of untrained and inexperienced youths seeking summer employment. Another restricting factor is that 45 per cent of the registrants are women, while most of the expected summer demand will be for men.

Will Require Use of Less Experienced Workers

Obviously the supply of job applicants at the beginning of July is unequal to the requirements of the months ahead. Resulting pressure will be for up-grading within existing staffs; for substitution of women and youths in work for which they are qualified, in order to release more experienced workers to more exacting tasks; and for modification of staffing patterns to permit use of greater numbers of inexperienced workers and more women.

New Applications Prolific in June

New applications for work were prolific during June, exceeding those of June, 1950, by nearly 800, and those of June, 1949, by almost 2,000. For the most part the new entrants came from the classrooms and are available only through the summer season. Another major segment consists of in-migrants who manifest a disposition to remain in Montana if employment is obtained.

Job Placements Set High Pace

Employment demands in June usually are moderate as compared with July and August. Experience in the month just passed varies somewhat from that formula, as reflected in the 50% rise in job placements over the corresponding period a year ago. The upsurge is accounted for principally in agricultural placements, which were heavily weighted this year by allocation of imported labor to beet fields. Heavy demands for farm labor during the hay harvest will reach their peak in July and are expected to absorb available farm labor supplies as well as transients moving into the state.

Record Number Jobs Filled

Jobs filled for employers by employment service offices in the state set a new all-time record of 9,269 placements in June, breaking the 8,650 figure of last August and 42 per cent higher than in June, 1950. Industrial employers absorbed 3,528 of these hires, an increase of 11 per cent over June a year ago and exceeding any other June on record. In the farm employer field, however, the increase was 111 per cent over June of 1950 with 5,741 placements against 2,724. Much of this phenomenal gain was in job placements for sugar beet farmers, whose hiring accounted for 4,291 of the total, compared with 1,696 the year before. Substantial gains were also made in job placements for general farms, grain farms and livestock farms.

Volume of Claims Far Below Normal

An eloquent indicator of labor supply or scarcity is the volume of claims for unemployment insurance. For the first time since October, 1949, the volume of these claims sank below 1,000 for the state as a whole, during the week ending July 7. That was more than 400 below the first week in July, 1949, and was 1,400 below the figure for the first week in July, 1950. Adaptability of these workers to present labor demands is limited by the fact that 638 of the 991 claimants this month were women, a percentage of 64. A year ago there were 1,231 women, out of 2,419 claimants, or 50 per cent.

Hungry Horse Near Peak Employment

Full crews are operating on the Hungry Horse dam, South Fork of the Flathead river near Kalispell, with labor demand limited to replacements. About 1,500 men are employed on the prime contract, another 100 on clearing, 150 on road construction, and 300 others, including those employed directly by the Bureau of Reclamation. Clearing crews working on the reservoir are scheduled for slight expansion during July, and the building of a new road to skirt the western edge of the reservoir will require some additional men. Preliminary crews launched that contract early in July. Reports are that the reservoir clearing is ahead of schedule and the cement pouring on the dam itself is fully up to schedule.

Hiring Needs Light at Canyon Ferry

Cement pouring continues as the major activity at Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri river near Helena, with a near-peak employment of 500. More than 40 per cent of the concrete is placed. The project will continue on three-shift basis until severe weather halts it around holiday time. Four outlet tubes are now set and spillway con-

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary July 1

Anaconda—(102 jobseekers; 41 men, 61 women) Most of the demands during June were for men workers in construction and smelter. Supply is extremely short. Farm hiring was negligible, more demand expected in July.

Billings—(793 jobseekers; 554 men, 239 women; 85 men and 30 women over 50) Expansion of construction crews was halted through June by restrictions on steel for commercial buildings. Retail and wholesale trade presents an active demand. Coal mining is dormant, following usual summer pattern, should resume in August. Idle coal miners account for many of the present applicants for work. Employers are reluctant to hire over-age workers. Haying and beet field work nearing peak of labor demands, with sufficient labor supply.

Bozeman—(43 jobseekers; 20 men, 23 women) Age of present applicants runs high; demand is for younger workers, resulting in more ready acceptance of school youths and transients. Building construction is at its peak, fully staffed; two new highway jobs will call for 45 men in July. Farm demand was low in June, following the usual between-season pattern, but will call for 100 in hayfields early in July.

Butte — (305 jobseekers; 129 men, 176 women) Most of men applicants are either over-age or school youths. Construction skills in demand, along with auto mechanics and stenographers. Sales and office clerks, and service workers, in surplus. A few layoffs in retail stores as consumer demand lags. Out-migration from mines to outdoor work is waning and recruitment for mine work is yielding only slight results. About 15 transients a week through Butte.

Cut Bank — (24 jobseekers; 8 men, 16 women) Demand for construction workers was strong through June, with agricultural demand stymied by bad weather. Present needs include 18 carpenters, 5 bricklayers, several operators of heavy duty highway equipment, mostly for government installation. Farm demand certain to increase with haying operations in July.

Dillon — (41 jobseekers; 28 men, 13 women) City sewer and water contract awaits release of material for hiring of crews; will deplete the local supply. The railroad put out a 50-man track crew in late June. Farm demand is light, will increase when haying begins early in July. Transient supply is below normal.

Forsyth — (97 jobseekers; 74 men, 23 women) Skilled farm hands are in demand; construction crews fully staffed. Indian crew on railroad maintenance is achieving good results. Beet thinning will be finished early in July.

Fort Benton — (7 jobseekers; 5 men, 2 women) Two road projects in county have full crews; residence construction active but confronted with material restrictions. Labor demand fairly balanced with supply, haying operations will require more transients.

Glasgow — (80 jobseekers; 38 men, 42 women) A second shift has been put on the concrete work at Fort Peck, general construction demand active because of newly authorized school buildings, roads and paving. Beet acreage less than half of normal, reducing demand from those fields.

Glendive — (139 jobseekers; 106 men, 33 women) Extra gangs were put on by the railroad in June. Construction skills scarce, surplus of inexperienced applicants. Farm labor situation about in balance.

Great Falls — (578 jobseekers; 232 men, 346 women; 72 women over 40) Students and air-base in-migrants built up supply of unskilled and women applicants. Surplus of untrained clerical and sales people. Slowing of other construction activities opened the way for full staffing of air base construction needs on five million outlay.

Hamilton — (145 jobseekers; 85 men, 60 women) Less building construction than normal, though materials appear available. Out-migration continuing to deplete supply of skilled workers. Recruited 60 Indians for beet field work.

Havre — (37 jobseekers; 13 men, 24 women) Nearly full employment prevailing here with full staffing reported from virtually all projects. Mexican labor returning to Mexico, Texas-Mexicans taking their places.

Helena — (210 jobseekers; 107 men, 103 women) Less turnover than normal, reduces demand. Ample crews reported at smelter, brickyard, metal mine and government dam. Some hiring for phosphate mining. Lack of materials, or threatened lack, has caused scattering layoffs in construction. More migrants are appearing.

Kalispell — (604 jobseekers; 376 men, 228 women) Surplus of unskilled and construction labor. Logging and lumbering at full pace has absorbed all experienced woodsmen. A second shift was abandoned at one mill in response to slackening of lumber demand. Construction plans for proposed aluminum plant to be made known shortly, no employment as yet. Columbia Falls is short some skilled lumber workers but has ample common labor supply.

Lewistown — (67 jobseekers; 17 men, 50 women) Surplus of sales clerks, office clerks, restaurant workers; openings for salesmen and department manager. Farm labor scarce as the haying season opens. Turnover on construction jobs is slight, replacements scarce. Weather retarded operations in June, especially on farms.

Libby — (50 jobseekers; 15 men, 35 women; 14 men and 4 women over 50) All operations appear fully staffed, turnover is slight, and demand has relaxed. A second shift will be put on a Troy lumber mill July 9, 20 men. Maintenance crew for government installation at Yaak has been recruited from civilian sources. Very slight influx of transients.

Livingston — (146 jobseekers; 63 men, 83 women) Building construction employment is at high level, with an office building, new homes, considerable remodeling, all underway. Highway job using 30 men now, will increase its crew in July. Railroad needs ten additional brakemen in July, its shops are on a replacement only schedule. Employment slow in retail trade; waitresses and maids scarce; Yellowstone Park's summer traffic fully staffed, will require scattering replacements. Hay hands and irrigators are in demand.

Malta — (32 jobseekers; 24 men, 8 women) Construction hiring increased in June, railroad is short of track workers and farmers need more experienced hands.

Miles City — (101 jobseekers; 66 men, 35 women; 9 men, 8 women, over 50) Building construction program is employing all building skills, though all the larger projects have been completed. Heavy flow of transient labor, mostly students from the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Supply seems adequate for demands of 30 to 60 days.

Missoula — (347 jobseekers; 168 men, 179 women) A department store building to start in July, new bridge in Mineral county, no new highway projects, proposed gas line installation abandoned until pipe can be obtained; construction labor demand therefore seems amply met. Farm demand will increase in July, and shortage of 50 hay hands expected by August 1.

Polson — (100 jobseekers; 61 men, 39 women; 16 applicants over 45) No shortages anticipated. School youths are heavy portion of reserve supply. Road job and new school building at Ronan to start in July. No cherry harvest or packing this season, due to spring frosts. Abundance of women sales and service applicants.

Shelby — (34 jobseekers; 10 men, 24 women) Unskilled labor supply in balance; shortage of auto mechanics, carpenters, and other building skills. Construction provides the principal demand, with three road jobs, a school building, and two bridges on the program. Probably a labor shortage here by July 20.

Sidney — (87 jobseekers; 51 men, 36 women) Labor supply has been sufficient through June, is nearing a balance, and may develop shortages in July. Importation of 259 Mexican nationals averted a beet cultivation crisis. Present local demands are in fields of construction, retail trade and service.

Thompson Falls — (42 jobseekers; 22 men, 20 women) Labor in short supply, with few transients arriving. Virtually no skilled or semi-skilled applicants available. Lumbering is in peak production, fully staffed. Clearing of Cabinet Gorge reservoir expected to create new demands soon.

Wolf Point — (29 jobseekers; 19 men, 10 women) High level of employment has been reached here; construction employment increased steadily through June, is about at limit. More in-migrants are appearing and will be needed to meet requirements of farmers during hay and harvest season.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	153.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Industry Employment Up Slightly Over a Year Ago

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Manufacturing Forces Reduced

Partly offsetting these increases were declines from June, 1950, of 1,800 in manufacturing, 400 in mining, and 300 in retail trade. The trade item is accounted for in unfavorable conditions for tourists in late May and early June. The petroleum industry is requiring fewer workers in production, which classifies as mining, and in refining its product.

Six-Day Week Expands Manpower

Change in the work week in metal mining and processing, from five days to six, since last June accounts for about 800 of the decline. The process involved changing five workers to a six-day schedule for each separation of a smelter worker, eliminating replacements in a tightening labor market. Lumber and logging employed 600 fewer in June than a year ago, reflecting the slackening of pressure for building material as well as some adjustments to new timber locations. Food processing is about 100 behind last year's employment, due to lateness of the season for canneries.

June Employment 2,600 Over May

Comparison of the June, 1951, figures with those of the preceding month shows an over-all gain of 2,600 in employment, somewhat less than the usual advance from May to June. In some measure this dates back to midwinter, when employment totals were consistently on a higher level than a year before, due to less seasonal curtailment of employment. The seasonal increase during April, May and June was correspondingly less.

Nearly All Industries Gain

Lumber and logging employment gained 300, but metal processing shrank 100 in the month; food processing was up 200, petroleum refining down 100; metal mining decreased 100 as replacements could not quite keep up with the annual migration from mine tunnels to outdoor work; contract construction went up 400, after absorbing a 200 decrease on jobs other than building construction. Transportation showed a 400 expansion and utilities 200; wholesale trade employed 200 more, retail trade 300 up. Hotels, camps, and rooming houses prepared for tourist trade with an addition of 900 employees.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	June 1951 (2)	May 1951 (3)	June 1950	May 51 to June 51	June 50 to June 51
Total nonagricultural industries	153,900	151,300	153,600	2,600	300
Total manufacturing	17,200	16,900	19,000	300	—1,800
Durable goods	10,100	9,900	11,500	200	—1,400
Lumber and timber products	5,600	5,300	6,200	300	—600
Primary metals	3,500	3,600	4,100	—100	—600
Other (4)	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	—200
Nondurable goods	7,100	7,000	7,500	100	—400
Food and kindred products	4,100	3,900	4,200	200	—100
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,500	1,600	1,800	—100	—300
Total mining	10,000	10,100	10,400	—100	—400
Metal mining	7,700	7,800	7,900	—100	—200
Bituminous and soft coal mining	700	700	700	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,100	1,100	1,300	0	—200
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	500	0	0
Contract construction	13,400	13,000	12,900	400	500
Contractors, building construction	4,600	4,100	5,000	500	—400
Contractors, other than building	5,600	5,800	4,800	—200	800
Contractors, special trade	3,200	3,100	3,100	100	100
Total transportation and utilities	23,900	23,300	22,500	600	1,400
Interstate railroads	15,200	14,800	14,400	400	800
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,000	4,700	200	500
Total trade	37,000	36,500	37,300	500	—300
Wholesale trade	7,700	7,500	7,700	200	0
Retail trade	29,300	29,000	29,600	300	—300
General merchandise and apparel	5,800	5,700	5,800	100	0
Food stores	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	200
Eating and drinking establishments	8,100	8,100	8,000	0	100
Automotive and filling stations	5,100	4,900	5,200	200	—100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,400	6,800	—100	—500
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,100	4,000	100	200
Total Services and Miscellaneous	20,400	19,500	20,100	900	300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,000	3,100	3,900	900	100
Personal services	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	—100
Other (6)	14,000	14,000	13,700	0	300
Government	27,800	27,900	27,400	—100	400
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)					
Total, Selected Industries	14,200	14,100	14,500	100	—300
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	3,200	0	—500
Transportation and Utilities	2,600	2,500	2,400	100	200
Trade	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100
Services and Miscellaneous (7)	3,200	3,200	3,300	0	—100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 618 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 955 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above but includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

June Makes Inroads Upon Labor Supply in State

(Continued from Page 1)

struction has kept pace with the dam proper. Hiring needs have been light, replacement only, and local supply sufficient. Operations under a clearing contract will be begun shortly, to ready the reservoir for use. Only small crews will be required.

Highway Work Maintains Level

Employment on state highway construction and maintenance sustained the moderately high level attained in May, with 925 workers on contractor payrolls and 871 engaged in maintenance and repair by the highway commission. July and August may call for increases in both these divisions up to twenty per cent.

Improving 260 Miles of Road

There were 35 active road contracts on 260 miles of highway and using 675 men on June 30; three others had reached completion in June, covering 44 miles; six were contracted but not yet started, another 49 miles; and one was suspended temporarily, a ten-mile stretch. Bridge building activities included 12 in progress, nearly half complete, employing 182 men; five were completed during June, and two were suspended. Three gravel stock-piling and one shop building projects had 64 men on payroll. One underpass was employing 26 men and another was contracted but not begun.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE 1951 AND JUNE 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 7-7	
	June 1951		June 1950		June 1951		June 1950		June 1951		June 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	146	18	76	25	102	9	173	43	74	14	19	8	85	75	104	37	23	98
Billings	635	150	391	114	793	236	1,037	241	2,663	176	809	192	371	176	397	412	130	322
Bozeman	159	57	50	19	43	10	129	45	289	100	453	117	139	165	241	339	11	13
Butte	157	23	118	27	305	19	529	81	182	55	237	71	184	109	320	368	195	411
Cut Bank	35	5	30	6	24	3	56	15	43	12	78	32	55	50	61	56	27	37
Dillon	61	11	24	3	41	6	63	15	139	29	111	48	47	70	83	44	13	13
Forsyth	13	2	38	6	97	25	37	9	610	13	247	21	237	41	99	39	2	9
Fort Benton	16	4	17	5	7	1	24	6	45	19	60	24	21	19	10	8	0	14
Glasgow	228	73	92	15	80	14	93	6	300	79	226	18	149	68	209	249	8	30
Glendive	94	18	16	3	139	28	39	2	243	28	56	25	64	30	70	17	8	34
Great Falls	453	68	291	72	578	73	664	151	657	231	394	121	187	212	571	246	139	390
Hamilton	46	2	76	12	145	18	231	43	257	8	167	33	156	201	40	67	22	38
Havre	126	17	85	14	37	4	140	20	710	55	467	122	114	92	209	218	11	55
Helena	132	27	272	58	210	28	238	57	318	142	352	111	145	114	379	246	37	134
Kalispell	410	81	440	147	604	105	781	164	305	112	335	140	276	154	429	369	50	190
Lewistown	53	6	37	8	67	6	186	47	74	25	71	17	115	95	39	82	44	39
Libby	16	2	17	9	50	4	61	8	73	22	115	19	45	10	106	71	42	38
Livingston	149	53	173	41	146	16	127	24	195	61	199	51	72	99	148	146	12	21
Malta	43	8	17	2	32	3	36	5	81	23	62	29	82	44	55	48	7	18
Miles City	127	35	103	21	101	14	118	27	661	56	388	73	147	109	150	86	29	63
Missoula	171	48	91	31	347	79	418	97	485	121	439	134	158	196	342	371	103	193
Polson	70	4	72	12	100	4	255	48	76	23	65	16	68	62	57	71	21	61
*Red Lodge	....	....	19	....	....	....	80	12	....	....	28	2	....	24	....	25	....	53
Shelby	44	16	56	10	34	5	90	16	156	72	126	46	97	92	99	143	11	22
Sidney	91	9	46	11	87	9	106	17	505	12	276	21	102	73	92	44	21	48
Thomp. Falls	22	6	32	10	42	10	50	5	53	17	48	15	109	74	75	55	17	40
Wolf Point	39	10	14	3	29	8	48	8	75	35	27	9	49	34	57	34	8	35
**TOTALS	3,536	753	2,763	718	4,240	737	6,371	1,387	9,269	1,540	5,901	1,532	3,274	2,488	4,442	4,040	991	2,419

*June, 1951, figures included with Billings. **Teacher placement included in 1950 columns only.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1951	April 1951	May 1950	May 1951	April 1951	May 1950	May 1951	April 1951	May 1950
All Manufacturing	$75.37	$73.34	$64.81	43.9	43.2	41.3	$1.72	$1.70	$1.57
Durable goods	78.89	76.26	64.93	45.8	44.7	41.4	1.72	1.71	1.57
Primary metals	78.11	76.63	57.50	46.3	45.7	39.0	1.69	1.68	1.48
Nondurable goods	69.51	68.58	64.52	40.7	40.8	41.0	1.71	1.68	1.57
Food and kindred products	54.34	58.07	56.12	39.5	41.1	43.0	1.38	1.41	1.31
All Mining	79.57	78.01	63.65	41.9	42.0	37.9	1.90	1.86	1.68
Metal mining	78.14	76.23	61.71	43.2	42.8	38.3	1.81	1.78	1.61
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	65.39	66.50	63.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	74.98	76.05	72.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	57.28	58.74	56.26	37.2	38.3	39.2	1.54	1.53	1.44

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
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